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show them that it is possible to prevent or very materially lessen the disease by means within easy reach.

We should very much like to have you present this subject at one of the meetings to be held in your county some time between November 27, 1899, and March 5, 1900. Our board has no funds to expend for this work, and we can not even offer—much to our regret—to pay your expenses in attending the meeting. It must be purely a labor of love, “for the good of the cause,” acting as a representative of the State board of health, with honorable mention for services rendered.

We trust you will accept the invitation, and will thank you for an early response, as our list of lecturers must be completed soon. A postal card is inclosed for your reply; and if you are not able to accept the appointment, will you be kind enough to give on the postal the name and address of some physician in your county, who, in your judgment, would acceptably fill the place.

The board will gladly furnish such statistics and other information in its possession concerning tuberculosis, as you may think helpful in the preparation of the paper here requested.

Respectfully,

C. O. PROBST,  
*Secretary.*

By order of the board.

#### REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex., November 5, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following report: During the week ended November 4 there arrived on the Mexican Central Railway 8 persons from infected points—1 woman from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 1 woman from Vera Cruz, 1 woman from Tampico, 1 young man from Monterey, 1 man and his wife and 2 daughters from Orizaba. None of these passengers had certificates, but I was satisfied that they had been absent from the infected district more than the prescribed time. I disinfected their baggage before their departure to other points. Mr. Davis, his wife, and 2 daughters refused to have their baggage disinfected by our inspectors in Mexico. He came from Orizaba. I gave him the choice to leave his baggage in Mexico or have it disinfected. He preferred the latter.

A man and his wife arrived from Chihuahua with a child 3 months old, not vaccinated. Knowing that smallpox is very prevalent at Chihuahua, I refused admittance until the child is successfully vaccinated.

Have vaccinated 22 children of immigrants and other destitute people during the past week.

I am pleased to state of the “Glycerinized Vaccine Lymph” lately supplied about 90 per cent take.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Laredo, Tex., November 4, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following reports for week ended October 28, 1899 :

*International tramway bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 2,826; inspected and refused entry, 11. Included in persons allowed entry are 9 immigrants.

*International ferry.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 897. Included in above and allowed entry are 2 immigrants.

*Mexican National Railroad Bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry: From City of Mexico, 46; San Luis Potosi, 9; Saltillo, 14; Monterey,

76; other points, 45; total for week reported, 190; refused entry for want of evidence, 7. Disinfected 3 trunks with formaldehyd.

*Laredo, Tex., November 5, 1899.*—I have the honor to submit the following inspection report for the week ended November 4, 1899:

*International tramway bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 3,783; refused entry for want of evidence, 4. Among persons entered for week reported were 11 immigrants.

*International ferry.*—Inspected and allowed entry, 896; refused entry for week reported, 2; total inspected, 898.

*Mexican National Railroad Bridge.*—Inspected and allowed entry from City of Mexico, 24; from San Luis Potosi, 25; from Saltillo, 22; from Monterey, 85; from other points, 40; total entered for week reported, 196. Refused entry for week reported, 2.

*Laredo, Tex., November 5, 1899.*—On the 4th instant the State quarantine inspector at this place received a telegram from State health officer instructing him to raise all quarantine against infected points. I wired you that the governor of Texas had raised quarantine against yellow fever, meaning points infected with yellow fever. At present the State is not requiring persons to take an oath as heretofore.

There has been a frost over nearly all of Texas, and in some places sleet or snow. Here the thermometer only reached as low as 38° F., but it has been cool for some time, and the cool weather continues.

It is considered by many persons that yellow fever will not now spread in Texas.

I am still requiring consular certificates and evidence of nonexposure to infection of yellow fever. I am still receiving lists of persons leaving and arriving at Vera Cruz, from Asst. Surg. L. E. Cofer. I received a list to-day from him.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

[NOTE.—The consulate certificate system in Mexico ceases November 15.]

#### COLLECTIVE REPORTS ON GLYCERINIZED VACCINE LYMPH.

The above is the title of an article by Dr. Albert C. Barnes, of Philadelphia, in the *Sanitarian* for November, 1899. The doctor sent circular letters of inquiry to a large number of physicians in order to ascertain the following facts:

(1) The actual value of glycerinized lymph as a preventive of smallpox, and its relative value as compared with points, quills, and crusts.

(2) The proportion of successful "takes" in both primary and secondary vaccinations; and

(3) The relative frequency of complications, such as inflammation, cellulitis, lymphangitis, etc. In Baltimore over 100,000 tubes of glycerinized lymph were used. No case of smallpox followed vaccination with the lymph. Conservative estimates place the number of successful "takes" in primary cases as 95 per cent. The number of sore arms did not exceed 1 per cent.

In Minneapolis in one series of 3,045 vaccinations with this lymph there were 29 failures, all in persons who had been previously vaccinated. In a second series of 3,875 vaccinations, there were 4 failures in primary and 51 failures in secondary cases. All the data from this